



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The annotations give references to previous Ecuadorian records for the species, and also the sex, date of collection and locality of the specimens, the color of the bill, etc., in life, with remarks on variations of plumage. This report on Dr. Festa's work thus forms a most important contribution to South American ornithology.—J. A. A.

Bangs on Birds from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.¹—

This is Mr. Bangs's fourth paper on the birds of this region, and relates to collections made by Mr. Wilmot W. Brown, Jr., from January to April, 1899, at altitudes varying from 3,000 to 15,000 feet. The list includes 68 species, of which 13 are described as new, namely: (1) *Pharomachrus festatus*, (2) *Metallura districta*, (3) *Ochthodiata pernix*, (4) *Hapalocercus paulus*, (5) *Myiopatis montensis*, (6) *Pipreola aureipectus decora*, (7) *Sclerurus albigularis propinquus*, (8) *Conopophaga browni*, (9) *Scytalopus latebricola*, (10) *Haplospiza nivaria*, (11) *Cinclus rivularis*, (12) *Troglodytes monticola*, (13) *Merula albiventris fusa*. The list relates for the most part to species not previously taken by Mr. Brown, but additional specimens of some of the rarer forms are recorded. Thus an additional specimen of Mr. Bangs's *Leucuria phalerata* (figured in 'The Auk,' XVI, 1899, plate ii), previously known to Mr. Bangs only from the type, is reported. This is doubtless not a rare species at favorable localities, the American Museum of Natural History having received five specimens in a collection made by Mr. H. H. Smith in the same general region. These specimens show that the tail is not always pure white, being considerably shaded with dusky in immature birds.—J. A. A.

Pearson's Preliminary List of Birds of Chapel Hill, N. C.²—As the title implies, this List is put forth as only an imperfect enumeration of the birds occurring at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The period of observation is comparatively brief, and the species listed number only 132, but include only such as have been observed and positively identified. The annotations relate mainly to the seasons and manner of occurrence of the species noted. It is therefore a good list as far as it goes, but it is unfortunately marred by careless proofreading.—J. A. A.

Kellogg's List of Biting Lice (Mallophaga) taken from North Ameri-

¹ On Some New or Rare Birds from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. By Outram Bangs. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XIII, 1899, pp. 91-108. Nov. 11, 1899.

² Preliminary List of the Birds of Chapel Hill, N. C., with brief notes on some of the species. By T. Gilbert Pearson. Journ. of the Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., Vol. XVI, part 1, 1899, pp. 33-51.